

Today's Metal Prices

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

New York, March 12—Silver 51 1-8c;
Lead, 3.90@4c; Spelter, not quoted;
Copper, 14.87 1-2@15c.

The Ogden Standard.

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 12, 1915.

4 P. M. CITY EDITION
TEN PAGES

WEATHER—Utah: Tonight and
Saturday Partly Cloudy; Slightly
Warmer Tomorrow.

Forty-fifth Year—No. 59.

PRICE: FIVE CENTS.

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice, Ogden, Utah.

BRITISH PLAN STROKE TO AID THE RUSSIANS IN BIG FIGHT IN EAST

Extensive Operations to Begin as Preliminary to General Advance in Spring—Will Compel Germans to Hold Western Forces Intact, If Not to Reinforce, to Meet Fresh Forces Great Britain Is Putting in Field—Von Hindenburg's Armies Fighting Hard to Regain Ascendancy in East.

GERMANS CLAIM CAPTURE OF 11,460 MEN

Kaiser's Troops Are Again Within Four Kilometers of Przemyśl—Field Marshal Heavily Reinforced—Report Russians in Retreat—Constantinople Dispatch Says No Great Damage Has Been Done by Warships in Dardanelles and Landing Parties Are Driven Back—Russian Victories Denied in Berlin.

BLACK SEA FLEET TO START A BOMBARDMENT OF THE BOSPHORUS

London, March 12, 3:03 p. m.—It is learned through diplomatic sources in London that the Russian Black Sea fleet is expected to start a bombardment of the Bosphorus ports today in active co-operation with the allied fleet which is attempting to force its way to Constantinople through the Dardanelles from the south.

London, March 12, 3:28 p. m.—The British government, it was announced today, has added the following articles to the absolute contraband list: Wool, woolen and worsted yarns, wool tops and nails, tin chloride of tin, tin ore, castor oil, paraffin wax, copper, iodine, lubricants, hides and all kinds of leather suitable for military equipment, ammonia and its salts, urea, aniline and its compounds.

London, March 12, 3:25 p. m.—The following report concerning the operations of the British forces in the west battle front was given out today by the official information bureau:
"During the night of the eleventh and in the early morning several counter attacks were easily repulsed by the fourth corps and the Indian corps with heavy losses to the enemy. Sixty prisoners were captured in a night attack and also the village La Pinette was captured by the third corps with slight loss.
"Mist and fog now prevail and hinder operations."

Berlin War Statement.
Berlin, March 12, by wireless to Sayville.—The general staff of the German army today gave out a report on the progress of the war as follows:

"In the western theatre: Two battalions of the enemy accompanied by two torpedo boats fired on Westende of the Belgian coast to the north of Nieuport, yesterday. Seventy shots were fired without doing any damage. When our batteries became active the warships of the enemy retreated.
"The British, who have occupied Neuve Chapelle, advanced several times last night to the eastward, but were repulsed. Also to the north of Neuve Chapelle minor British attacks yesterday were repulsed. The fighting in this district still continues.
"It was quiet in the Champagne district yesterday. In the Vosges a heavy snowstorm prevailed and only minor operations took place.
"Russian Force Vanquished.
"In the eastern arena: To the north of the forest of Augustowo we vanquished a force of Russians which avoided complete defeat by retreating hastily in the direction of Grodno. We took more than four thousand prisoners, including two commanders of regiments, and we captured three cannon and ten machine guns. Furthermore, from the Augustowo district the Russians began a retreat in the direction of Grodno.
"At a point northwest of Ostralenko, during an attack we captured three Russian officers and 220 men. To the north and northwest of Przemyśl, the German attacks have made progress. In this district we took over 3200 prisoners yesterday.
"A recent Russian official bulletin announced two great Russian victories, one at Grodno and the other at Przemyśl. In each of these engagements the Russians claim to have vanquished or annihilated two German army corps. If the chief in command of the Russian army really believed this, the events of the past few days will have corrected his opinion concerning the fighting power of the German army. The offensive movement of the Russians before Grodno, through the Augustowo forest, resulted in failure. Near Przemyśl German troops, after giving way for a short time, are again four kilometers (2½ miles) north of that town. German reinforcements, the Germans have taken prisoner a total of 11,460 Russians on battlefields between the Vistula and the Orzye rivers."

Paris, March 12, via London, 3:30 p. m.—The official statement issued this afternoon by the French war department, says:
"In Belgium two divisions of the Belgian army advanced between 400 and 500 meters notably in the direction of Schoorbaek, to the southeast of Nieuport.
"On the remainder of the front nothing has taken place to add to yesterday's official statement."

Review of War Situation.
London, March 12, 12:22 p. m.—The sweeping advance of Indian and British troops around Neuve Chapelle in the direction of the strong German position at La Bassée is regarded by some English newspapers today as the commencement of extensive operations along the line of allied front in the western theatre of the war and as likely to be followed by another offensive thrust preliminary to a general advance in the spring.

It is believed, moreover, that the German commanders would again have shifted forces to the eastern line to strengthen Field Marshal Von Hindenburg, whose armies are now fighting hard to regain the ascendancy between the Vistula and the Niemen rivers.
These battles in northern Poland are not thought to be serious and life in London concerning the operations of the allied fleets bombarding the Dardanelles. Delayed dispatches from Constantinople received today say the damage inflicted on the Turkish forts has not been serious and life in Constantinople is entirely normal. This contradicts the reports published today that the Turkish capital is in a state of panic.

Life Normal in Constantinople.
No recent news has been received in London concerning the operations of the allied fleets bombarding the Dardanelles. Delayed dispatches from Constantinople received today say the damage inflicted on the Turkish forts has not been serious and life in Constantinople is entirely normal. This contradicts the reports published today that the Turkish capital is in a state of panic.

New York, March 12.—C. L. Segelken, auditor for the Lafayette fund, announced last night that this organization had forwarded 27,200 comfort kits to the French soldiers in the trenches and that 1,000 kits will be shipped to France aboard the steamship Niagara tomorrow. In addition to this 4,259 rubber ponchos and more than 11,000 other articles have been sent to France.

ROCKEFELLER IS BEREFT OF WIFE

Death Calls Lifelong Companion of Richest Man in America at Tarrytown Home.

LIFE HISTORY GIVEN

Devoted Time to Home and Religion—Trained Children to Practice Thrift.

New York, March 12.—Mrs. John D. Rockefeller died at her home in Tarrytown, N. Y., early today.

Mrs. Rockefeller died at 10:20 o'clock this forenoon at the Rockefeller country home at Pocantico Hills, just outside of Tarrytown, where she has been ill for some time.

While Mrs. Rockefeller has been an invalid for many months, it is understood that her death came unexpectedly. Her husband, John D. Rockefeller, and her son were at Ormond, Fla., and were advised early today that Mrs. Rockefeller had taken a critical turn for the worse.

Mr. Rockefeller and his son immediately engaged a special train which left Jacksonville early today, it was learned, and is due here some time tomorrow. Mrs. E. Parmalee Prentice, Mrs. Rockefeller's daughter, was the only immediate relative present when she died.

Born in Ohio, Laura Celestia Spelman Rockefeller was born in Wadsworth, O., of well-to-do New England parents, on September 3, 1839. She was her husband's junior by two months. As a child she lived in Wadsworth, in Burlington, Ia., in Akron, O., where her father, Harvey B. Spelman, achieved a competence in the dry-goods business, and later in Cleveland. In the grammar school at Cleveland she met John Rockefeller when they were 15 years old.

Rockefeller was a country boy. She was the daughter of one of Cleveland's leading citizens. His home was a little farm house; hers, one of Cleveland's handsomest residences. His associates outside of school were mostly farm hands and country boys; hers were talented folk of affairs drawn to her father's handsome home, for her father then was a member of the Ohio legislature, a public-spirited citizen interested in philanthropies and a man of many activities. Notwithstanding her differences, the awkward youth and the city girl had in common a love of study and simple tastes, and they became fast friends.

Laura Spelman's schoolmates knew her as a quiet, studious girl who would rather read a good book than go to the theatre; as a devout churchgoer and as a girl who was always well dressed and in good taste, avoiding extremes and seeking simplicity. She was intensely practical and home-loving. At high school she caused some surprise by taking not only the prescribed course but bookkeeping and other commercial studies little pursued by young women in those days.

Friends for Years.
There seems to have been little sentimentality in the friendship between Miss Spelman and young Rockefeller, but for ten years each was the other's best friend. During the days of Rockefeller's early manhood, when he saw his hopes of a college education fade away, and soon thereafter when he tramped the streets of Cleveland for weeks in a seemingly hopeless search for work, she encouraged and cheered him. Soon after he had established himself in his first place—as bookkeeper at \$500 a year—she left Cleveland to complete her education at Worcester, Mass. She returned when she was 20 years old and taught in Cleveland's public schools. Her first class was the "A" grammar grade in the Erownell Street school, now known as the East Fourteenth Street school. And she renewed her friendship with young Rockefeller.

In 1862 Miss Spelman, described by her superiors as a splendid disciplinarian and a perfect teacher, became assistant principal of the school. Rockefeller, absorbed in business, took the bookkeeping course in an evening and together they would go over his affairs. Both of them were interested together in church work, too; she as a Congregationalist, he as a Baptist, and neither ever attended a dance or the theatre.

Married in 1864.

Young Rockefeller prospered beyond his fairest hopes. As soon as he felt that he could ask her to become his wife he did so. They were married on September 8, 1864, the eve of her 25th birthday, and started to keep house in a little two-story brick residence on one of Cleveland's side streets. Upon her marriage, she became a Baptist and to her religion and her home she devoted her entire time.

"To be a good wife and mother is the highest and hardest privilege of a woman," was one of the sayings accredited to her by the little circle of friends she knew at this time. The borders of her world were her home. Her whole life was wrapped up in her husband and children. She avoided all social functions and joined no clubs.

When Mr. Rockefeller's wealth was mentioned in seven figures they left

TWO THOUSAND MEXICANS STORM NATIONAL PALACE, MEXICO CITY

their first home for a residence remarkable only for its unpretentiousness on Euclid avenue, Cleveland's "mile of millions." Here Mrs. Rockefeller reared her four children; a fifth died in infancy.

Spartan Training of Children. The training given the Rockefeller children by their mother is declared to have been almost Spartan. Although the Rockefeller wealth increased in leaps and bounds there was only one carriage and a horse, cared for by a man, who acted as both coachman and hostler. These were used mostly Sundays on the trip to church. Mrs. Rockefeller employed two maids but still insisted on doing much of the work herself. She also supervised every detail of the care and training of her children, particularly seeking to instill in their minds the lesson of thrift. It is related that on one occasion she averaged up the gas bills for a year and promised as spending money to her eldest daughter any sum she might save each month by watching that no lights were left burning needlessly.

A relative told of her suffering under a particularly bitter newspaper attack in Cleveland against her husband. At her insistence, the guards around the Forest Hill estate were doubled. Although Mr. Rockefeller received scores of letters threatening his life, and personal friends and relatives pleaded with him not to expose himself, he insisted on making his usual Sunday trip by automobile to the Euclid avenue Baptist church.

When Mrs. Rockefeller heard of his determination she went to the station to see him, although poor health had kept her confined to the house for some time.

"If anything happens to you," she is quoted as saying, "I want it to happen to me too."

Three Children Living. Of her children, three are living. She was the mother of four daughters and one son, the last named, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., being the youngest. Her eldest daughter, Bessie, who married Professor Charles A. Strong, died in France in 1906 at the age of 40. The second daughter, Alice, died in infancy.

The surviving children are Alta, wife of E. Parmalee Prentice, Edith who married Harold Fowler McCormick and John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

Death Came Suddenly.
Cleveland, O., March 12.—Although no word had been received here this afternoon with reference to the probable funeral arrangements for Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, who died at her home at Pocantico Hills today, Mrs. W. C. Rudd of Cleveland, sister of John D. Rockefeller, expressed the belief that burial will be made in Lakeview cemetery where the Rockefellers have a family plot.

Cleveland relatives of Mrs. Rockefeller received no word of the fatal release she suffered this morning. A telegram stating that she was dead came as a distinct shock to them.

Besides Mrs. Rudd, other immediate relatives living here are Frank Rockefeller, a brother of John D. Rockefeller and F. A. Spelman, an uncle of Mrs. Rockefeller.

EXPLOITS OF NINE GERMANS

Men Escape From Tsingtau and Try to Tie Up Russia's Trans-Siberian Railway.

GET CHINESE PASSPORTS

Germans Procure Camels and Supplies and Start Out to Blow Up Russian Railway.

London, March 12, 2:20 p. m.—A small party of Germans in China is reported to have undertaken one of the most striking adventures of the war in the east. A dispatch to Reuters' Telegram company from Peking describes the exploits of these Germans, nine in number, who escaped from Tsingtau after its capture by the Japanese and traveled nearly 1000 miles overland in an effort to tie up Russia's trans-Siberian railway.

The dispatch says the party is headed by Captain Rabe von Pappenheim, German military attaché at Peking.

The eight men with whom he set forth made their way out of Tsingtau and managed to procure Chinese passports, ostensibly for the purpose of going on a hunting expedition in the interior. They started away several weeks ago and no word was heard from them until recently.

Germans Now in Manchuria.
It now appears that the Germans procured twenty camels and a large supply of explosives and pushed northward into Manchuria. They are now known to be between Buchatu and Tsitsihar, in Manchuria, along the line of the Russian transcontinental

railway. Their object, the Peking dispatch says, is to put the Russian railway out of commission by blowing up tunnels.

Russian soldiers are pursuing the Germans.

Japan has been receiving arms and ammunition to Russia over the trans-Siberian railway and it might be assumed that the object of the Germans was to cut off this source of supply.

PRESS WRITER AT DARDANELLES

Turkish Gunners Showing Fair Degree of Marksman-ship—British Using Great Caution.

Constantinople, Monday, March 8, via Berlin, March 11, and via London, March 12, 12:10 p. m.—The fire of British warships on Turkish positions in the Dardanelles has been well directed on the whole, but at times inefficient. The Turks on their side have shown a fair degree of accuracy in their marksmanship and have compelled British vessels to exercise great caution in approaching their batteries.

A correspondent of The Associated Press witnessed the bombardment of March 5 directed against the positions at Kild Bahr on the European side of the straits. He could see the fire of either side and note how all the shots fell. The vessels engaged were British ships of the Agamemnon type. The firing started at 11:50 a. m. and lasted until 4:25 p. m., when the British withdrew. Their fire had been rather scattered. Some of it was directed against Dardanus and other points on the European side of the straits and the material damage inflicted was only slight.

Heavy Shells Fall Short.
At Kild Bahr the British fire was well directed on the whole, but it was not very effective. Of about thirty heavy shells ten fell close to the Turkish batteries, while the others mostly fell short. Many of them struck at the water's edge. A certain British vessel which ventured in range of the Kild Bahr batteries was subjected to well aimed fire from them. She retreated hastily. The vicinity of these particular batteries was then avoided the rest of the day.

In the afternoon two other British vessels came within range of a hidden Turkish battery and had narrow escapes from the shore fire. During all the afternoon the British vessels inside the straits were obliged to maneuver actively because as soon as any one of them stopped it invariably drew a fairly accurate Turkish fire. It was evident that the British were exercising the greatest caution. At about a quarter before four in the afternoon several hydro-aeroplanes of the allies appeared and made a reconnaissance. To the observers it was apparent that they dropped bombs on a village on the European side of the straits. The aeroplanes retired when fired upon.

TRANSPORTS TO TAKE ON TROOPS

Nine British Steamers Waiting to Convey Soldiers From Jamaica to Europe.

New York, March 12.—Passengers and crew of the American steamer Almirant, in from South American ports by way of the West Indies, told today of the presence of a fleet of nine British transports at Kingston, Jamaica, apparently lying in readiness to convey troops to Europe.

The transports, it was said, were anchored just off the port. Four British men-of-war lay alongside. One of the warships was recognized by the Almirant's passengers as the cruiser Sydney which sank the German sea raider Emden off Cocos island, November 10, 1914. The Sydney's presence in Atlantic waters had not been recorded before. None of the other warships was recognized.

Passengers of the Almirant included Captain Louis Fanchecerro of the Peruvian army, who is en route for the Peruvian legation at Washington and Rev. Mr. Jarrett, for 22 years a Presbyterian missionary to Colombia. Captain Fanchecerro said Peruvian industries were paralyzed by the war and that there was much suffering in his country.

ATTEMPT IS MADE TO RELEASE IMPRISONED CATHOLIC PRIESTS

Chief of Police of Mexico City Is Stabbed, Two Mexican Assassins Killed and Many Persons Injured—Orators on Church Steps Urge Throng of Excited People to Rush on National Palace—Shouts of "Viva Huerta" Greets Officers and Knives Flash in Air—Battle Lasts Twenty Minutes Before Mob Is Scattered.

AMERICAN IS KILLED BY ZAPATA TROOPS

Deep Concern Is Felt in Washington Over Latest Affair—Formal Demand Is Sent by State Department to General Salazar Insisting That Zapatistas, Guilty of Murder of John B. McManus, Be Punished and Adequate Reparation Made to Family of the Victim—Generals Barona and Guerra Promise to Investigate.

London, March 12, 5:14 a. m.—Bulgaria is sending heavy artillery to Janthe, near the Greek frontier, according to Saloniki dispatches to the Daily Mail.

Galveston, Texas, March 12.—The British steamship Indian City which sailed from Galveston for Havre, February 18, has been sunk, according to cablegram received here this afternoon by her agents. She carried 14,206 bales of cotton, constituting her first cargo. The cablegram came from Liverpool. No details were given.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 12.—Two thousand Mexicans stormed the National Palace at Mexico City yesterday in an effort to release 250 Catholic priests imprisoned there, according to advices received here today. A riot followed. Octavio Bertrand, chief of police of the capital, was stabbed, two Mexican assassins who attacked him were killed, and a large number of persons injured.

A message conveying information of the riot was received here from Vera Cruz by Antonio Villareal, Carranza's representative. At IVI headquarters it was said a similar report had come from Galveston.

The outbreak, it was stated, had its beginning in a demonstration in front of Corpus Christi church on the Alameda of Mexico City, just across a park from the National Palace. Orators on the steps were urging a throng of excited people to rush upon the National Palace, when the police chief, with a platoon of officers, advanced.

Shout Viva Huerta.
Shouts of "Viva Huerta," greeted the officers and knives flashed. A moment later Bertrand fell with a wound above his hip. He drew a revolver and killed the man who stabbed him. Then another dirk flashed and the blade sank into the prostrate chief's body from the other side. A shot fired by a policeman killed the second assassin.

The mob then rushed toward the National Palace, where the priests, the Carranza commander, until they consented to pay a ransom of \$500,000 gold, were held prisoners. A battle lasting twenty minutes ensued, and the mob scattered.

Whether the mob was beaten back by police or by Zapata soldiers was not disclosed in the messages.

Washington, March 12.—John B. McManus, a prominent American in Mexico City, was shot and killed in his home yesterday by Zapata troops. He was occupying the Mexican capital after the evacuation of General Obregon and the Carranza forces.

Official dispatches today from the Brazilian minister in Mexico City say the American flag was floating over McManus' house and that his door had been sealed by the Brazilian consul. The Brazilian minister's dispatch intimated that the killing may have been one of revenge for it was charged that when the Zapata troops recently occupied the capital McManus had killed three of their number.

The fact that the American flag had been hoisted over the house and the doors had been sealed by the consul of a neutral power was taken by officials here to indicate either that McManus felt he was in danger or that all foreigners were fearful of their safety with the entry of the Zapatista troops and took steps for protection.

Great Excitement in Foreign Colony.
The killing of the American is described in the official dispatch as having caused the greatest excitement in the foreign colony.
The Brazilian minister reported that

General Salazar, the Zapata commander, had promised to find the guilty troops and punish them. The official dispatches indicated that there was a dispute over whether McManus or the Zapata soldiers began the shooting.

Deep Concern in Washington.
In Washington the news of the killing was received in official quarters with deep concern. The Brazilian minister's dispatches arrived just as the cabinet was assembling and Secretary Bryan took them to be laid before the president.

A search of state department records seemed to establish that General Salazar, commanding the Zapata troops was not General Ynez Salazar, a notorious bandit chief, charged with the murder of several Americans, among them Thomas Fountain, taken prisoner while serving as a machine gun operator in the Madero army.

Supplementary dispatches from the Brazilian ministry said good order prevailed in the capital from the time Obregon and his Carranza troops left until the Zapata forces entered.

Carranza and Obregon Responsible.
It was pointed out here that President Wilson's note to General Carranza, calling upon him in strong terms to alter his attitude toward foreigners in Mexico City, specifically pointed out that the American government intended to hold Carranza and Obregon personally responsible for any injury to life or property of foreigners if they failed to provide adequate protection in the event of their evacuation of the capital.

It also was reported to the state department that after General Obregon left Mexico City there was some looting in Popotla, a suburb, but that there was no general looting or disorder.

One Hundred Persons Injured.
Official dispatches received in diplomatic circles from other legations in Mexico City said one British house was looted and one hundred persons were injured in the disorder which prevailed between the evacuation of Obregon and the entry of the Zapata troops.

After a conference between President Wilson and the cabinet a formal demand was sent to General Salazar, insisting that the Zapatistas be punished and that adequate reparation be made to the family of the victim.

Accounts of Affair Differ.
Accounts of the killing of McManus vary. Some persons said he fired the first shot at the Zapatistas as they were trying to force an entrance to his house. Others said the Zapatistas began the shooting.

The American's hat was full of bullet holes and that is said to indicate that the attack on him had been made from a short distance. After he had been killed the house was looted. The matter was immediately reported to Generals Barona and Guerra, who promised to make an investigation.

McManus Not Chicago Resident.
Chicago, March 12.—Robert C. McManus, attorney for Swift & Co., when
(Continued on Page 7).

Weber Academy Presents
the World Famous Lecturer

RUSSELL H. CONWELL

TONIGHT At Ogden Tabernacle

8:15 p. m.

Season Tickets Good. Single Admission 50c.